CAPITAL TOPICS.

BARLEY CORNFIELD'S COMMITTEE

WRESTLING WITH JOHN DAVENPORT

A HARD NUT TO CRACK

THE COMMITTEE GETTING TIRED

SPRUNG A LEAK ABOUT LIKE A BALL

AND ACCOMPLISHING NOTHING

HE IS SEEKING NOTORIETY

SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS

The Post Office Appropriation Bill. The Committee on Appropriations yesterday agreed to insist upon consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill until it shall be com-pleted. The House took it up yesterday, and will ge forward with it to completion. The envelope pufacturers are here fighting the system o

The Centennial Opening. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, yesterday re gived notice that a special train would be on hand at Washington in due time to convey Congress and the invited guests to the Centennial. There was a good deal of curiosity among Congressmen rday to know whether the trip would be free er not, and this very question will be apt to create a good deal of difference as to whether the at-tendance will be large or small from Congress.

The Indian Supplies. The latest reports from the officers of the In dian Bureau at Cheyenne say every possible means is being used to hurry supplies to the In-dians. Three car-loads of flour will be supplied from Cheyenne to-morrow. There are still apone that trouble will come from refrac prehensions that trouble will come from refrac-tory Indians when the warm weather sets in. The army on the frontier will be fully prepared to prevent any disastrous outbreak. Their services may not be needed, however, as the Indian Bu-reau, to the fullest limit of the appropriation lately passed, is sending supplies of beef, corn, flour, &c. The recent troubles at the Chiracalena agency are undergoing investigation. There are no apprehensions whatever at the department of a renewal of such disorders.

Hon, John M. Glover of the Committee on Mines and Mining, having written to the Secre-tary of the Interior asking for papers and corience connected with the appointment of Wm. W. McMicken to the office of Surveyor Gen-eral of Washington Territory, and any charges crai of Washington Territory, and any charges that have been preferred against him. Secretary Chandler replies that, ewing to the direction of the President now in force in the Department, he is not permitted to transmit the original papers to Mr. Glover, but that every facility will be given the committee to examine such papers in the Department as may be desired. Mr. Chandler also informs Mr. Glover that he is now engaged in investigating the charges against Mr. McMieken, and cannot company with the request without suspending such investigation.

tunity to expect that his name will appear in print. It would be a good idea for him to give to

the public some lucid and satisfactory reason for his conduct in the Morton affair and in connection with the Schenck letters. He tried to explain the latter yesterday in the Committee-room on Foreign Affairs, but nobody can exactly see into it. He should be clearer in his statements. His friend, Jim Lyon, the blackmatler, who was on the stand yesterday, is Lyon about General Schenck, He talks so rapidly that the shorthand reporters cannot follow him. But the committee is getting rather tired of such testimony as he has to give, because everything he said heretofore against General Schenck has been knocked in the head. the public some lucid and satisfactory reason for

The Extradition Treaty With Great Britain. Secretary Fish yesterday received from Earl Derby a dispatch to the effect that Winslew, Brent, and Gray, the forgers, had been released from confinement in London. This Government, according to the dispatches of Secretary Fish, according to the dispatches of Secretary Fish, does not propose to take the back track and yield to the argument of the British Government that the extradition treaty of 1842 is modified by the extradition treaty of 1842 is modified by the extradition freaty of 1842 is modified by the extradition feature of the British Parliament of 1870. The dispatch sent on Tuesday abrogating the extradition feature of the Ashburton treaty evidently means that we are to live a year or so from this time in amicable relations with Great Britain, with no means on either side of capturing a forger, murderer, pirate, or person who commits arson.

The fault arises not with us, but with the diplomatists of Great Britain; and, according to dispatches from Lendon, it seems probable that the affair will create considerable opposition in the next Parliament elections, and now in the two houses of Parliament against the present Government. Especially is this so, as the present Government of Great Britain takes issue with the findings of the Government that preceded it. It is a serious matter for diplomatic consideration, but does not involve any trouble between the two Governments. It is not an issue here between the Government is a trial to an issue here between the Government is used for a very direct issue in Great Britain in political matters.

Insane Asylum Examination.

Over a dozen witnesses were on the stand in this ease to-day. Three witnesses who knew the man Darling, alias Atkins, all agreed as to his worth-less character, his immoralities, desertion of his wife and family on two different occasions, leaving wife and family on two different occasions, leaving them destitute and dependent upon the charity of the neighbors and the public authorities, and to hisutterly untrustworthy character. Mr. Voorhees said he wished to show what a miserable vagabond this man is, upon whose testimony some of the gravest charges against the asylum rest. One witness said he obtained some books from him to seil and after selling them kept the money and lied to the witness, saying he had not been paid, and the witness has not yet got his money. Darling, alias Atkins, having apprepriated it to his own use.

Mr. Marche, who was a night-watcher with the body of the patient. Murray, said the body was

Mr. Marche, who was a night-watcher with the body of the patient. Surray, said the body was clean and free from vermin.

Dr. Johnson Eliot testified that he was the physician who sent the man Ambrose to the hospital; that Ambrose must now be not far from 30 years old, and not 22, as his mother testified; that he was always weak-minded after an attack of typhoid fever seven or eight years before his admission to the hospital.

The committee adjourned to meet to-day.

The members are getting fired of this investigation, and seem to feel satisfied that the whole affair must have been the inspiration of lunatics.

The Davenport Investigation—Barley Cornfield Grows Amery.

field Grows Angry. field Grows Angry.

In the testiment of John I. Davenport yester-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, it was shown that he had complied with all the previous demands of the committee in furnishing vouchers for all the expenditures he had made; but Barley Cornfield penaltures he has handed before the vouchers for a specified sum of \$20,000 paid to him in 1872 without regard to whom it was expended. As the bulk of the work in the matter was done after the 20th of October. 1872 during which time this \$20,000 was expended as a part of the general fand, it was impossible that Mr. Baveaport could furnish nuchers for money which he had not expended. But he did furnish and leave with the committee a statement of expenditures involving \$37,500, nearly all of which was covered by vouchers, and the committee will find to day, placed yesterday upon their table, vouchers showing the expenditure of every part of the \$34,000 that is not embraced in the vouchers on hand. The amusing part of this thing is the persistent stupidity with which Harley Cornfield conducts the investigation. He insists upon making Mr. Davenport swear to what is not true. Mr. Conger cook him to task for this yesterday, and some rather warm discussion followed. Mr. Conger charged that several motions made by him on previous days during the examination had been left from the minutes of the committee by the clork, and he seemed quite angry about it.

Mr. Cornfield said that he did not believe that the clerk was derelict in his duty, and Mr. Conger gave him plainly to understand that he would not allow any one to impeach his veracity. He said he had copies of motions that were not entered upon the record, and that, in quoting from the record, the committee should be careful and quote the truth of the examination. There was considerable discussion, Barley Cornfield being worsted at every point, and the only evidence hrought out by yesterday's proceeding was the fact that Mr. Davenport was ready to furnish, and did furnish, all, excepting a few hundred dollars in vouchers, which are going in today. Mr. Davenport is ready to furnish, and did furnish, all, excepting a few hundred dollars in vouchers, which he had adopted in the expenditure of the \$20,000, as compared with the expenditure of the \$20,000, as compared with took it into his head that he must have the vouch-ers for a specified sum of \$20,000 paid to him in

like this at all. They didy t want any such testi-meny; but they got it.

Misr ellaneous. Railway service has been ordered on the Den

ver and Rio Grande railroad from Pueblo to Eimora, Colorado, a distance of ninety miles. The regular Saturday afternoon concerts by the Marine bynd will commence on Saturday next at

The Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., April 24, 1876.
To the Editor of the National Republicanc
Sir: The State Democratic convention will meet ate delegates to the St. Louis National Conver tion, which convenes in June. There is not that unanimity of spirit prevailing in the Democratic ranks here which an outsider would suppose to be the case who drew his conclusions from informs

by the hope held out to them by the supporters of the present State administration, namely, that their shortest road to the remanding of South Carolina back into their hands lies in their sup. ort of Chamberlain. Such journals as the New and Courier pat them compromisingly on their backs and declare day after day that the panacea backs and declare day after day that the panacea for all their grievances can be found nowhere in South Carolina save in the re-election of our present Governor. The up-country journals say they will have nothing to do with a man who has betrayed his own party, and would prefer F. J. Moses, jr., to the News and Courier's god.

The fact of it is, no mortal man in South Carolina can tell what the Democracy here will do until the time comes. They are not choice in their selection of men for office, the only qualification they require being his ability to win. In the last campaign they supported the late Judge Green, as against D. H. Chamberlain, for Governor. Nothing that could be said against a man to blacken his name before the world was left unsaid by the Democratic press of this State, in that bitter contest against the men whom they are to-day lauding to the sky. They charged Chamberlain with making capital for himself at the funeral of his first child. He called in a negro to perform the little thing's last rites at the grave, wherefore they protested that he was not a proper man to

TARE CARE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A father who could not smother his ambitious spirit sufficiently long to show those sweet and tender simplicities of grief which generally characterize the bearing of the veriest indied at the grave of his first born, but must needs call in a black pastor to perform the burial services in order that the colored people might not question his republicanism, would not do for the Bourbons of the home of Calboun. Hence he was roundly abused throughout all South Carolina by his then opponents, but by the untiring real and self-sacrifices of such men as Patterson, Elliott, Smalls, Cooke, Worthington, Bowen, Melton and Buttz, he was elected by the smallest majority on record since reconstruction. Ought not his heart to have gone out with gratitude to those men who bore the Republican banner to victory with his name upon it?

The ordinary man will at once answer, "Yes." Such, however, was not the case with Chamberlain. The Independentor Fusion ticket was elected in Charleston county, which put eightsen members in the House of Representatives, besides the two Senators. These twenty votes must be appeased, for they were all anti-Chamberlain men. To do this he sent for Senators Gailliard and Jerrey and Representatives George A. Trenbolm and Barnweil, of the Charleston delegation, and promised them the control of the patronage of their county, provided they would sustain him in the measures he intended to present to the Legislature. The proposition was accepted; and it is in this manner that Chamberlain has rewarded his political enemies from the beginning of his administration up to the present day. He would not have been elected but for the large vote hereceived in Charleston county; but the mon who influenced that vote in his favor have been ignored completely by our aspiring candidate for the Vice Presidency. TAKE CARE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN SAID.

about the corruptions of the land commission of this State, and to ascertain something of the manner in which it was conducted the recent Legislature appointed a committee to levestigate its records. The committee reported a few days previous to adjournment, and presented, as the result of their work, a closely-printed pamphlet of 106 pages of testimony. Ex-Governor Scott, R. B. Elliott, F. L. Cardoza, D. H. Chamberlain and C. C. Bowen were the principal witnesses examined. The evidence taken goes to show that the land commission was a huge swindle, and that Chamberlain, as Attorney General, was the head and front of it. He was a member of the advisory board, and by the terms of the act establishing the office of Isand commissioner, every purchase of the office of fand commissioner, every purchase of land had to be recommended and approved by him, as Attorney General, before the Treasurer could pay for it. It was thus he became practically the boss of the land commission swindle and stole the money appropriated by the State for the purchase of homes for the homeless and invested it in bonds of the United States bearing interest in gold. The recent Legislature was too weak to undertake the impeachment of Chamberlain, but I will warrant that if he had an honest and fearless body to have dealt with that he would have been turned out of office. His connection with

less body to have dealt with that he would have been turned out of office. His connection with the steal is alone sufficient to make honest men shun his presence. In the campaign of 1874 money was scarce, and it was exceedingly doubtful whether a sufficient amount for campaign purposes could be raised or not. After Chamberlain had been nominated, he telegraphed for Puffer, receiver of the Bank of the State, and domanded of him a loan from the fassets of the bank. Time was saked for, but \$50,000 was finally loaned to D. H. Chamberlain, for which the receiver took no security whatever, except the promise of the Governor that he would return the money shortly after the election. When that time arrived the money was not forthcoming, however, and Puffer began to get uneasy, especially as it was rumored that a referee to wind up the affairs of the bank was in contemplation of appointment. The receiver telegraphed for Hendy Solomon to visit Chamberlain at his earliest moment. Hendy went. Puffer stated to him precisely his position, and concluded by asking the president of the now defunct South Carolina Bank and Trust Company to help him out of his trouble.

WANTS HIM OUT OF HIS WAY,

Last evening the regular meeting of Clements Lodge, No. 5, I. O. G. T., was held at Baum's hall. After the opening of the meeting and the regular routine business attended to, the installa-tion of officers elected at the previous meeting was gone through with. The officers installed

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATOR MORTON EXPLAINS

A FRANK STATEMENT OF FACTS

THE SCANDAL-MONGERS AT BAY INDIANA AND THE CIVIL STRIFE THE CLD WAR GOVERNOR'S RECORD

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1876. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communi om the Secretary of War, recommending that a specific appropriation be made in the legis lative, executive and judicial appropriation bil for the rent of the building occupied by the Quar termaster General's office, on the corner of Penn-sylvania avenue and Fifteenth street. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. MORRILL of Maine, called up the House oill authorizing the transfer of certain appropria-Mr. McMILLAN presented a memorial of citi-

zens of Kansas against the manufacture and sale of envelopes by the Government. Referred to Mr. WALLACE presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the abelition of the free-delivery system. Post

of Hot Springs, Arkansas, setting forth that the bona fide settlers on said reservation are now paying ground rents to the amount of \$70,000 to \$80,000 to persons who, it is new ascertained, have no legal title to the land, and they therefore ask for such legislation as will secure to them the title to the lands, which they have settled upon and improved in good faith. Public Lands.

Mr. REILLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to create an additional land district in Idaho Territory.

Mr. WHYTE presented memorial of Peabody Institute of Baltimore, asking the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures.

Air. WRIGHT, from Committee on Claims, reported the House bill to pay the quartermaster and commissary claims, as reported to the Fortythird Congress, and which failed of action for want of time. He said he would call It up at the earliest possible day, in justice to the claimants, who had so long been kept out of the money.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis, made an adverse report from the Committee on Claims on the petition of J. M. Irwin. Concurred in.

MR. PRESTIENT: The President of the United States in the spring of 1863 advanced to me \$250,000 to smable me to carry forward military operations in the State of Indiana. Of this sum I expended \$125,302.10 in the service of the State, and with which I charged the State in my settlement with it, and the remaining \$116,607.00 were not expended. This amount I returned to the Treasury of the United States, as is shown by the following voucher and receipt: ury of the United States, as is snown by the following voucher and receipt:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 6th instant, including a duplicate certificate of deposit, issued by the First National Bank of Indianapolie, Indiana, in your favor, No. 369, date of the 6th instant, for all 5.

tional Bank of Indianapolis, Invania, in your favor, No. 200, date of the 6th Instant, for 6115, 607,08, "on account of memeys due and refunded to the United States," has been received.

I am, very respectfully, Gro. Harrington,
Assistant Secretary.
How. O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.
The 813,302,91 which I had expended on behalf of the State were paid back to the Government by giving the Government eredit for the amount upon advances which had been made by the State in the conduct of the war, which advances were duly audited by the Treasury Department, and allowed as just and valid claims against the Government in favor of the State.

This settlement and final adjustment of the whole suin of \$250,000 are shown by the following voucher and quietus from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury:

Auditor of the Treasury:

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1855.

Size: The charge of \$250,0.0 on the books of this office, on account "supplying arms to loyal citizens in revolting States," has this day been closed on the books of this office, to wit: By a deposit by you of \$116,607.09 and a transfer of \$133,302,91 of

you of \$116,697.09 and a transfer of \$123,502.91 of funds from the books of the Third Auditor's office to your credit en the books of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, John M. Sins, Second Auditor.

His Excellency, O. P. Morten, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

From these vouchers it will appear that the whole sum of \$226,000 was accounted for and repaid to the Government. It will be proper in this connection to state the circumstances under which the \$250,000 were advanced to me by the President, and the use made of it, to show that it was not misapplied. At the OCTOBER ELECTION IN 1802

october election is 1862
in Indians the Democrats carried the State by a large majority of over 10,000, electing a large majority in each branch of the Legislature and their candidates for the State offices. The Democrats had the Legislature, all the State officers and the judges of the Supreme Court, and possessed the whole power in the State government except the executive. When the Legislature assembled in the first week in January, 1863, its conduct was characterized by the

MOST INTENSE HOSTILITY

to the Administration and to the prosecution of the war. I sent my message to the two Houses on the second day of the session. The Semate re-ceised, read and printed it in the usual way. The House refused to receive it, and directed the clerk to return it to me, and on the next day adopted a resolution, approving the message of Governor Sevenour of New York ceised, read and printed it in the usual way. The Home refused to receive it, and directed the clerk to return it to me, and on the next day adopted a resolution approving the message of Governor Seymour, of New York.

The revolutionary policy thus inaugurated was pursued with increased violence and open disregard of constitutional obligations. The time was chiefly consumed by the introduction of disloyal resolutions, the utterance of factious and treasonable sentiments, intended to excite the people against the Government and destroy its power to suppress the rebellion.

On the 17th of February a bill was introduced into the House which was intended to strip me as Governor of all military power in the State. It provided that all the arms should be placed in the custody of the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and Attorney General of the State, to be kept, issued or disposed of only by them. It deprived the Governor of all power to call out the militia of many purpose whatever. It provided that all officers of the militia should be appointed and commissioned by those four State officers, and not by the Governor, as required by the constitution of the State. It provided for the repeal of the existing militia law, the dissolution of all brigades, regiments and companies formed under that law the surrender of their arms into the hands of the sqents to be appointed by the four State officers, and rendered null and void all outstanding commissions. In short, this bill transferred to the four State officers the military power which was vested in the Governor by the constitution—was revolutionary and unconstitutional in every feature, and intended for disloyal purposes. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by a strict party vote. The legislative history of this bill could not be better given than in the language employed by the Union members of the Legislature in their "Address to the people of the State:"

"The military bill had come from the midnight caucus to the House, had been printed and forced

THIS INPANOUS NEASURE PASSED

This inpanous neasure passed
through, the revolution consummated and civil
war begun, or quietly retire and leave the House
without a quorum. There was no other peaceful
and constitutional remedy. If it had been left
to the courts to annul it before the question could
have been determined, the law would have done
its work. The military power once in the hands
of the conspirators, it would be a matter of no importance what the courts might decide, and if the
question took the course of others before the Supreme Court, it might be months or years before
the decision was made.

"The path of duty was the path of safety, and we
had no doubt or hesitation as to the course we
should pursue. We were willing and anxious
and repeatedly proposed to the majority to return
and pass the appropriation bills, with all other
legitimate and lawful legislation, but they replied
to us contemptuously that they intended to pass
every one of these extra measures before they
took up the appropriation bills. The military
bill violated no less than seven plair and vital
provisions of the State constitution, and subverted
entirely the scheme of government invented by
the framers of that instrument. Its passage
would have been an act of revolution, inevitably
attended by civil war and a collision with the
Government of the United States." It had become manifest that the DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

were determined to pass the bill at all hazards, which would unquestionably have resulted in civil war. I could not and would not surrender my powers as Governor under the Constitution, nor could the Government of the United States afford to have me do so, for the purpose of the proceeding was to neutralise the position of Indiana in the war, and to take her out of the line of loyal States northwest of the Chio river. The very pendency of the bill, and the avowed purpose to pass it, caused the most intense ferment, and at once threatened the peace and safety of the States. I could veto the bill, but a simple majority could pass it over the veto, so that that would amount to nothing. The Republicans had barely enough members in the House of Representatives to break the quorum and break up the Legislature. Consultations were held with the Republican members of the Legislature and leading Republican citizens from different parts of the State, who were summoned for the purpose, and it was the deliberate judgment of all, in which mine fully concurred, that the passage of the bill. All the appropriation bills to carry on the State government, except one to pay the per diem and mileage of members, had been kept behind this military bill, so that when the Legislature adjourned there were no appropriations made for any civil or military purpose,

There was plenty of money in the State treasury, but it was locked against me. I made an appeal to the people of the State, setting forth the situation and asking them to furnish me with money to carry on the State government, to support the millitis and organize troops for the United States. The county commissioners in the county of Marion, in which the capital is located, came ferward and advanced me \$20,000 out of the county treasury. This example was followed by many other counties in the State, by several banks, rallroad companies, and by individuals, until a large sum of money had been raised. Under the constitution the Legislature met but once in two years, unless convened in extra session by the Goveanor, and the next session in course would not Begin until January, 1805. After obtaining all the money I could from the counties and other sources, I made a calculation and found that I would lack about \$250,000 to carry me through to January, 1805, and to, make my position secare came to Washington to see if I could not obtain that amount from the Government of the United States. After a careful review of the situation by the President, Mr. Lincoln, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, the President advanced me the sum of \$250,000. They both agreed that

INDIANA WAS THREATENED WITH REBELLION, and that the condition of the State came directly within the letter and spirit of the act of Congres approved July 31, 1861. Mr. Stanton declared the President, with great emphasis, that if Indiana lost her position as a loyal State the final success of the Government in supressing the robe the President, with great emphasis, that it hou-ana lost her position as a loyal State the final suc-cers of the Government in suppressing the robel-lion would be endangered, and that the Governor must be sustained, at whatever cost or hazard. The history and character of the transaction is shown by the following extract from my annual message to the Legislature of Indiana in January, 1866:

shown by the following extract from my annual message to the Legislature of Indiana in January, 1865:

"Upon the adjournment of the Legislature I found myself unprovided—with the exception of a small balance of the military contingent fund—with money or appropriations for military purposes. New regiments could not be raised under the requisitions of the Government, nor recruiting carried forward, without the use of large sums of money. The Legion (militia) had received no pay for their services from the beginning of the war, and the organization could not be successfully continued unless payment was made, and the men reimbursed for their actual expenditures, for which the appropriation for the Legion fund made in 1861, was inadequate.

"The Southern border was still disturbed by threats and danger of invasion, and such steps were to be taken, if possible, as would guarantee peace and security to our people. In this dilemma I determined to apply to the President for an advance, under an appropriation made by Congress on the list of July, 1861, which act is in these words:

"Be if enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in supplying and delivering such aims and munitions of war as in his judgment may be expedient and proper to place in the hands of any of the layal citizens residing in any of the States of which the inhabitants are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or in which the rebellion is or may be threatened, and likewise for defraying such expenses as may be properly incurred in organizing and estataining, while so organized, any of ead citizens into companies, battalions, regiments or otherwise for their own protection against domestic violence, invasion or rebellion.

"After a full cousideration of the Condition of affairs in Indiana the President advanced to me,

AS A DISBURSING OFFICER.

settlement with the Government for advances made.

"This latter plan is, in my judgment, more consonant with justice and the honor of the State the money having been expended for purposes for which the State was henorably and patriotically

"The total amount of cash received by me was \$1,022,423.31. I have disbursed for civil purposes, on wouchers, \$199,644.33; for military purposes, on wouchers, \$199,644.33; for military purposes, on wouchers, \$199,644.33; for military purposes, on wouchers, \$702,420.15; total, \$602,065.05, lenving a balance in hands of \$194,256.23. Of this balance, \$8,758.95 belongs to the funds received on account of civil expenses, and \$110,457.28 on account of funds received for military expenses.
"In conclusion on this subject, I respectfully request that a joint committee of the two Houses be speedily appointed to investigate the civil and military expenditures I have made since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and to examine the vouchers for the same on file in my department, and that the Legislature will make prompt provision for the repayment of the money I have borrowed for public purposes. It was advanced from PINANCIAL STATEMENT.

with a full reliance upon the good faith of the State for its reimbursement, and without it the machinery of the State government could not have been kept in motion.

A joint committee of the two Houses, embracing some of the ablest Democratic members, was appointed, as requised in my message, who patiently investigated all my accounts including the expenditure of \$133,3029 which I had obtained from the President, and unanimously reported them correct, taking no exception even to the amount of one cent. The unexpended portion of the \$250,000 which I had received from the President, and unanimously reliable them correct, taking no exception even to the amount of one cent. The unexpended portion of the \$250,000 which I had received from the President, and which I described in my message as the military fund, but which was erroneously stated in the message as \$115,000 instead of \$115,000. I did not pay into the State treasury, as suggested in the message, but refunded directly to the General Government, as before shown; and the \$133,302.91 which I had expended for the State were settled with the Government by giving credit to the Government, for that amount on the indebtedness of the Government to the State, as before shown. After the full examination of my accounts the Legislature made appropriation to pay my borrowed money, and the debt I had contracted; slee the sum of about \$600,000, the exact amount, however, I am not able to state from memory, which I had procured Messra. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, to advance in the payment of the interest upon the bonds of the State during the years 1860 and 1864, the payment of which interest had been withheld by the Auditor and Treasurer of the State. During these two years all payments for the civil and military expenses of the State, including the benevolent institutions and the penitentiaries, and excepting only the salaries of public officers, were paid upon my own check, through a financial bureau established in my office, the State Auditor and State Treasur

ordinary in its character and unlike that of any other State.

The State was honey combed with secret so-cleties, formerly known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," but at that time as "Sons of Liberty." They claimed in 1864 to have 40,000 members in the State, were lawless, defiant, plotting treason against the United States, and the overthrow of the State government. In some counties their operations were so formidable as to require the militia to be kept on a war footing, and throughout 1863, and until the final explosion and exposure of the organization in August, 1864, kept the whole State in uproar and alarm. So boid were their demonstrations through the summer of 1863 that Gen. John Morgan, of Rentucky, was induced to invade the State with his forces, in the belief that there would be a general uprising in his support. In 1864 so numerous were THESE TREASONABLE ORGANIEATIONS.

and so confident were they of their strength, that

THEST TREASONABLE ORGANIZATIONS, and so confident were they of their strength, that they matured a plan for a general uprising in the city of Indianapolis on the 18th of August, to be under cover of a mass meeting of the Democratic party, to be attended by the members of these organizations from all parts of the State. The plan, as shown by subsequent confessions of some of the leading conspirators, was on that day to release about 7,000 robel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, seize the arsenal and arm those prisoners, overturn the State government and take possession of the State. This plan could not be kept secret. It was developed some three weeks before the time fixed, and was abandoned by the leading conspirators and orders issued countermanding the march of their forces upon Indianapolis. Subsequently the discovery and ssixure of a large amount of arms and ammunition at Indianapolis for treasonable purposes, and the seizure of the Sons of Liberty, giving the names of the principal conspirators, and the arrest of some eight of the ringlesders, and the arrest of some eight of the ringlesders, and the server to have to state with the first to be a first with the state of the constant of the principal conspirators. eight of the ringleaders, had the effect to break up and destroy the power of the organization; and I regret to have to state that in the list of the principal members of this organization were lound the names of three of the State officers into whose hands the Legislature of 1853 had at-tempted to place the whole military power of the State. Upon the

TRIAL OF THESE RINGLEADERS TRIAL OF THESE RINGLEADERS
before a military tribunal, appointed by the President under an act of Congres, some of them
turned State's evidence and disclosed the full
character and extent of the conspiracy. Four of
them were convicted and sentenced to death, one
of whom made his escape; another was pardoned
outright by Fresident Johnson, and two others,
Bowles and Milligan, had their punishment commuted by President Johnson to imprisoment for
life, but were afterwards released by the decision
of the Supreme Court of the United States to the
effect that the military commission had no jurisdiction to try them for the offense. There is a
large rejume of unpublished history showing in

detail the operations of these organizations, who were then alders and abottors, and the connection they had with the politics of the day.

It may be proper to state here that the Democratic Legislature of 1863, before its sudden adjournment, had appointed an auditing committee of its own members to audit and supervise all my accounts and expenditures for military purposes, which sat almost continuously until January 1865, and that this committee did sudit and supprove every one of my expenditures including that of the 4153,32291 of the fund obtained from the President. The same Legislature also appointed a committee to investigate all my expenditures and accounts from the beginning of the war up to January, 1863. This investigation was prosecuted with great diligence until late in the spring of 1863, and after the breaking up of the Legislature, failing to find anything wrong in my accounts to the amount of even a cent, the Democratic majority of the committee refused to make any report at all, but the Republican minority made a report indorsing my official conduct in every particular.

All, McDONALD said he had nothing to say ngainst his colleague's vindication of his personal honesty, but hereafter he would have something to say in regard to the political history of Indiana, about which he differed very much with his colleague.

Mr. MORTON said he wished to exonerate his

about which he differed very much with his colleague.

Mr. MORTON said he wished to exonerate his
colleague from any complicity with the conspiacy to which he had alluded.

Mr. ANTHONY said he had listened with a
reat deal of pleasure to the remarks of the
Senator from Indiana, and described the thrili
which went over the people of the North at the
gallant fight in behalf of the Union made by that
Senator when Governor. He expressed his decestation of those who had given aid and comfort
to the common enemy. He said this was the day
and the age of scandal; no man scarcely in public
life was free from assaults. The penitentiary
and the mad-house was-ransacked to furnish teslimony for the basest and most unholy uses.

He alluded to the case of the madinan who had
cestified that the President had done him a
rrievous wrong, and a thousand papers took up
he tale; and yet, when the man was pressed, he
aid it was the President's spirit that had injured
im.

Mr. Anthony then went on to denounce in the Mr. Anthony then went on to denounce in the trongest terms the scandal-mongers who were continually strying to blacken the character of ponest men, as individuals destitute of every

homselves.
Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., said his position here
in Washington gave him the opportunity to know
something of the matters alluded to by the Senator from Indiana. Governor Mostrox was the
roungest Governor in the Union; he lived in a
border State, a great portion of whose people came
from the South, and

THEIR SYMPATHIES WERE WITH THAT SECTION.
He was surrounded with, great difficulties, but he had surmounted them all. He (Mr. C.) believed that no other man but that young Governor of Indiana could have prevented that State from being carried out of the Wsin. When the days were dark, and the cause looked almost hopeless, that young Governor had called a conference of Governors to meet in Pennsylvania, and had encouraged them by his words of confidence and cheer. He (Mr. C.) believed that no man in the country did more to bring victory to our arms than Oilver P. Morton, of Indiana.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably the following bills: House bill to reimburse B. F. West & Co., of Martin's Ferry, Ohlo, for internal revenue stamps stolen from Cambridge, Ohie; for the relief of E. D. Franz; for the relief of Lewis Rossnbaum.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably House bill to adjust the claims of the owners of lands within the limits of the Klamath THEIR SYMPATHIES WERE WITH THAT SECTION

INDIAN RESERVATION. in the State of Oregon. Also, House bill to amend section 2291 of the Revised Statutes of the amend section 2351 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution to print 306 copies of the testimeny taken in the case of the Hon. George E. Spencer. Adopted. The unfnished business, being the bill in rela-tion to the Japanese indemnity fund, was taken tion to the Japanese indemnity fund, was taken up.

Mr. KERNAN advocated the bill, and was followed by Mr. BOOTH on the same side.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Sherman to strike out that part of the first section providing for the return to Japan of the indemnity fund, after deducting the \$125,000 for prize money to the crews of the Wyoming and the Tapiany, which was rejected—ayes 19, noes 32.

The question then recurred on the motion to strike out the entire first section.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the sense of the treaty made with Japan was similar to that of 4the Treaty of Washington, and if the precedent was not set that this money should be paid back to Japan, then the precedent set was such that we would be liable, to be called on to pay back to Great Britain the excess of the money haid by her over the actual damage.

Haine.
By unanimous consent, Mr. HAMLIN called py the House bill authorizing the exhibition of a life-saving station-house at the Centennial Expoup the House our advance at the life-saving station-house at the stion. Passed. Mr. SARGENT then argu-

sition. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT then argued in opposition to the pending bill. He said the Japanese Government had never indicated the least desire to have said money returned. He looked upon it as rather in the light of an insult that it should be offered to her. The influences that were at work in favor of this bill were those which expected to control the money—the educational purposes for which it was provided it shall be used.

After remarks by Messrs. Howg. Body and Maxey the motion of Mr. Sargent, to strike out the entire first section, was lost—ayes 44, mose 29.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the first section by previding that the residue of the money paid by Japan shall be paid over without interest. He said we did not pay interest on the claims of our own citigens.

Mr. LOGAN said he had at first been inclined to vote for this bill, but the reasons which he had heard had set him to thinking. Senators say we should return the money because we are not entitled to it, and then, in the next breath, they say take \$126,000 and give it to some one else who is not entitled to it. That is the bill and that is the whole argument.

Pending discussion the Senate, at 5:16 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEELYE, of Mass., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses of the delegates sent by the Eastern band of Chero-

ern band of Cherokees to institute suits in relation to the purchase of lands. Referred to the Indian Committee. Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Ga., offered a bill to pro-vide for the settlement with certain railroads. Referred to the Railways and Canals Committee. to promote the efficiency of the army was made

the special order for Tuesday next.

the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, introduced a bill to utilize the gold and silver deposits of the United States. Referred to Committee on Coinage.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Hoszins, of N. Y., a member of the committee to investigate Federal officers in New Orleans, in place of Mr. Fostra, of Ohio, declined,

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of LeMoyne vs. Farwell, from the Third Hilmois district.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Ey., spoke in favor of the contestant, and in the course of his remarks

the contestant, and in the course of his remarks said that all who had spoken in favor of the sitting member had elaimed his right on partisan grounds. They had an example for this in a letter written by the sitting member to a friend, and which he found published in the Chicago Tribwae, in which the sitting member by one of the majority of this House as ex-Confederates and unreconstructed rebels, who would not do a loyal man justice. This statement was made in the face of the fact that of the five election cases disposed of by the committee two Republicans had been seated, or retained in their seats. This, said Mr. Blackrurk, was not the case when the Republicans were in a majority, when they kept Democrats fairly elected knocking at their doors, and when their conduct was condemned by such leaders as Schenck and Poland and Stevens and others. After this statement of facts he wanted to hear no more of partisanship in this case.

He then proceeded to speak upon the testimony of the same.

The previous question was then ordered, and the question was first taken on the substitute of the minority of the committee declaring that Mr. Le Moyne was not elected, but that Mr. Farwell was entitled to retain his seat. The resolution was rejected—ayes 89, nays 128.

The report of the majority declaring Mr. Le Moyne entitled to retain his seat. The resolution was rejected—ayes 89, nays 128.

The report of the majority declaring Mr. Le Moyne entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. RICE, of Ohlo, antagonized the motion, and moved to go into Committee of the Whole or consider the bill to provide for arrears of pension on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, and for the payment of the Same.

The latter motion was rejected, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office bill, Mr. Spransker, of the Committee on Appropriations did not desir

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

DAY OF THE RACES.

PAVORITE'S NOSE OUT OF JOINT.

Programme For To-Day's Contests.

The attendance at the races yesterday, the ond day of the trotting meeting at the Washlay previous, the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning no doubt deterring many from going. The sun made its appearance from behind the clouds, however, about 2 o'clock, ren-dering it decidedly warmer and more comfortable, as there was a stiff east wind blowing, and brightening the prospect for a good day's sport. There was a noticeable lack of ladies present, but had the weather been favorable doubtless the grand stand would have been well filled, since it is known that Mr. Hill has taken extra presautions that no objectionable characters shall enter the gates of the course, He proposes to bring his course up to the standard of those of Buffalo, Boston and other Northern cities, where it is as customary for the citie of society to attend the races as the theatre or other places of amusement.

The programme for the day was an enticing one, a fine field of horses of both the 2:37 and 2:20 class being entered for the third and fourth purses. The proprietor of the course should avoid the unnecessary delays before the starts and between the heats. As there was much dissatisfaction expressed on this account yesterday no doubt this evil will be remedied.

FIRST FACE FOR 2:37 CLASS.

the beats. As there was much dissatisfaction expressed on this account yesterday no doubt this evil will be remedied.

FIRST FACE FOR 237 CLASS.

About 3 o'clock the first race for the 237 class was called and the following horses entered: J. H. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y. br. g. Oz. Gar; J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., b. m. Nellie; Thomas Joyce, Washington, D. C., w. m. Nellie; Thomas Joyce, Washington, D. C., w. m. Nellie; Grey, formerly Ella E.; J. W. Bradshaw, Lynchburg, Va., g. g. Gayo; M. J. Doyle, Savannah, Ga., b. g. Fanghabaliagh; Phillip Weller, Phillipaburg, N. J., b. g. George.

First heal.—Oscar favorite in the pools, Nellie second. After many unsuccessful attempts the word "go" was given, and all the horses got away in a tolerably fair send off, with Oscar in the lead, but Gayo passed him easily before the first quarter turn was reached. Oscar held his own, however, about a length behind, while Nellie followed close upon them, doing some most excellent trotting, followed about a length behind by Fanghaballagh and Nellie Gray fair in the rear. Gayo and Oscar were pretty evenly matched, and were trotting in a becautiful manner. When about the half-mile stretch Gayo unfortanately left his feet, giving Oscar the advantage of about a length's gain. Gayo's driver brought him down to his work, however, in a masterly way, and now Faughaballagh, who had been held in, commenced his work, and in a few strides was neck and neck with Oscar, which position they maintained to the three-quarter turn. Faughaballagh now left everything behind him, and on the home stretch the excitement of the spectators grew intense, the horses all doing their best work, thundering under the wire, Faughaballagh first, Nellie second, Oscar third and the other horses neck and neck. Time, 2:36.

Sccond Acat—A good start was made, with Oscar ahead, Faughaballagh half a length in the rear, Gayo eart, Nellie third. Faughaballagh first, Nellie gradually gaining distance. Reaching the homestretch Faughaballagh first, Nellie graduall

the wire, Fauguary third and Gayo fourth, Nellie Gray use third and Gayo fourth, Nellie Gray use Third heat.—Another good start; Faughaballagh ahead, Gayo second, and the other horses abreast. At the second turn Nellie and Oscar were abreast, Gayo two length behind, with the gallant Faughaballagh holding his distance with perfect ease. All the horses were strung out in a perfect ease. All the horses were strung out in a line, each doing his best, and at about three line, each doing his best, and at about here which position they maintained

perfect ease. All the horses were strung out in a line, each doing his best, and at about three lengths spart, which position they maintained until, on the home stretch. Faughabalisch came down with magnificent strides, and as fresh as at the start, crossing the wife first, Nellie, Oscar, and Gayo, respectively, following but a few feet apart. Faughabalisch the winner of all the heats and the race; Nellie second money. Time, 220.

THE 220 CLASS.

The second race for the 220 class was called, the following being the entries: J. H. Goldsmith; Blooming Grove, N. Y., b. m. Huntress; W. H. Crawford, Warren, Pa., br. m. Annie Collins; J. B. Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa., b. g. John H.; John Philips, Philadelphia, Pa., b. m. Adelaide. There was much excitement over this race, and betting was freely indulged in by professional turfmen, and also to some extent by those who had no idea of putting up money before the race was called.

Effect heat.—Huntress the favorate in the pools. At

betting was ireely indused in by professional turimen, and also to some extent by those who had
no idea of putting up moncy before the race was
called.

If First hest.—Huntress the favorite in the pools. At
the tap of the bell Adeiaide left the wire in beautiful strides, settling down to earnest work, but
Huntress, with a few of her lunges, passed to the
front, Annie Collins three lengths behind and
John H. pressing her closely. After passing the
second time Adelaide broke, but was checked and
brought to business immediately, but all lest
ground. A splendid race to the upper turn followed, during which money changed hands
rapidly in favor of Adelaide, who crept slowly
but steadily upon Huntress, pushing her severely. The same position was maintained until
upon the home-stretch John H. left Annie Collins behind, and the kings of the turf rushed beneath the wire Huntress first, Adelaide half a
length behind, John H. third, Annie Collins
fourth. Time, 2234.

Second hest.—A beautiful start, with Huntress
leading Adelaide by half a length, Annie Collins
and John H. about "nip and tuck!" fifty feet behind. All the horses stood abreast for a few rods
at the first quarter, but upon turning up Huntress
seemed to understand what was wanted and shot
altead with long, swinging strides, and Adelaide
in trying to catch her lost her feet and behaved
wretchedly, but keeping her distance. Huntress
turned homeward with nostrils distance dand
her feet reaching to their utmost, reaching home the
winner of the heat, followed but little more than
a length by Adelaide; Annie Collins third, John
H. fourth. Time, 225.

Third hest.—Huntress, Adelaide and John H.
left home, all trotting splendidly, Annie Collins
giving signs of fatigue and losing ground all the
time. Going upwards Huntress skipped, but
made amends by leaving Adelaide, who had been
pressing her closely, way back with Annie Collins. While approaching the three-quarter turn
Annie Collins waked to her duty, and with a few
strides left the rear to John H. Goin

apart, Huntress the winner of the heat and race, Adelaide second, Annie Collins third and John H. distanced. Time, 2:261/2.

First race for the 2:37 class:
First heat—Faughaballagh, 1; Nellie, 2; Oscar, 3; Gayo, 4; Nellie Gray, 5. Time, 2:38.
Second heat—Faughaballagh, 1; Nellie, 2; Oscar, 3; Gayo, 4; Nellie Gray distanced. Time, 2:38/2.
Third heat—Faughaballagh, 1; Nellie, 2; Oscar, 3; Gayo, 4. Time, 2:38/2.
Second race for the 2:20 class:
First heat—Huntress, 1; Adelaide, 2; John H., 3; Annie Collins, 4. Time, 2:28/2.
Second heat—Huntress, 1; Adelaide, 2; John H., 3; Annie Collins, 4. Time, 2:28/2.
Annie Collins, 4. Time, 2:28/2.
Annie Collins, 4. Time, 2:28/2.
Annie Tollins, 4. Time, 2:28/2.
Annie Tollins, 5; John H. distanced. Time, 2:28/2.
Annieresting programme is offered to-day, when two races, the 2:28 and 2:25 classes, will be trotted. There are ten entries for the first and five for the latter.
First race.—J. H. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y., br. g. Oscar; A. T. Britton, Washington, D. C., br. m. Lady Gertrude; M. J. Doyle, Savannah, Ga., b. g. Faughaballagh; W. H. Oomstock, Jacksonville, Fla., 5; g. Four Fields; Phillip Weller, Phillipsburg, N. J., b. g. George; Eessens Stight, Phillipsburg, N. J., b. g. George; Eessens Stight, Phillipsburg, N. J., w. g. Harry; L. S. Kingsbury, Towands, Pa., b. g. Barney Kelly; D. Jenkins, Glen Falls, N. Y., br. g. Barney Kelly; D. Jenkins, Glen Falls, N. Y., White Cloud.

As the races were progressing, as on the pre-

FOOL SELLING.

FOOL SELLING.

FOOL SELLING.

As the races were progressing, as on the previous day, dispatches were received after the conclusion of each heat, at the National hotel saloon, announcing the result. Mr. Twomley, the well-known and popular barkeeper, was at his poet, and after each announcement aided the gentlemen who were interested in the news in drowning either their sorrow or their joy in first-class potations.

tions.

In the evening the representatives of Major Barker, the New York pool seller, held forth in the billiard-room, and, after paying the lucky ones what was due them, soid pools for to-day's races. The favorites are not mentioned for the simple reason that a quess is as apt to win in these races as the opinion of the most expert horseman in the country.

It is understood that the first race to-day will be called at \$200 cicked sharm. called at 3:30 o'clock sharp.

THE MONMOUTH CUP AT LONG BRANCH.

THE MONMOUTH CUP AT LONG BRANCH.

The New York Sportsman gives the following: The Monmouth Cup has always furnished, an interesting see at Long Branch, and last year when Ballankeel, Pennington and Wildidle measured strides for the prise, there was a great throng to witness the struggle. It was here that Ballankeel, fresh from his victory in the Westchester Cup, encountered defeat in Pennington, which brought the latter horse to the front as a leading favorite for future events. The immense speed developed by Pennington in the race surprised the connoisseurs, and shook the very foundation on which the knowing ones built their hopes. There was a terrible crash, and those who had pinned their faith on the flavorite found it a difficult matter to recover from the shock. The entries is the Cup this year are such as to punise the most inveterate prophet who ever showed himself amongst the people of Gotham.

There are seventeen entries, and the first one on the list is Mr. George L. Lorilland's bay doit Tom

Cehiltree. This colt did not start as a two-yeareld, but last year made his debut in a dash of
three-quarters of a mile at the Baitimore spring
meeting, and supplemented this victory by capturing the Preakness Stake, a mile and a haif, in
243% Viator being second and Bay Final third.
With these performances to his credit he came to
Jerome Park and started in the Belmont Stakes,
but he had lost his form in his journey from Baltimore and did not regain it until the fall, when he
won the Annual Sweepstakes and the Diric
Stakes. His contestants in the cup will be such
grand performers as Mr. Sears' Acrobat, who was
"off" pretty well all the season; Frank B. Harper's Ten Brocck, who won five races out of nine
starts. D. Swigert's King Alphonso is another
hot one, who has captured four races out of six,
and will be a tough customer to come in contact
with. Mr. Belmont's great mare Olitips is also
engaged, and she hardly needs an introduction, as
her performances for the last two years have made
her a favorite with the public.

Master McGrath has a red-hot team in Aaron
Pennington and that great little red horse
Aristides. Of course McGrath thinks this pair
invincible, and the Kentucky division that
swoops down upon the sea-shore every summer
will support the green and orange to the end.
There is John Coffee's stout mare Nettle Norton,
by Leamington out of Long Nine, who beat
Pennington very badly at Baltimore. Then to
complete the list there are Joe Cerns, Mattle A.
Reform, Stampede and Lelaps—an array of good
ones. There is much matter for the reflection of
betters in the names of the divers entered in the
Cup, and where there are so many clippers the
book-makers will have a fine field wherein to
regulate the odds.

AMUSEMENTS

National Theatre-Rose Eytinge. The appearance of an actress who does not ran nd "tear a passion to tatters," but contents her and "tear a passion to tatters," but contents her self with taking nature by the hand, and going with her, and her alone, should be held as little less than a blessing by all men and women of re-fined taste and discriminating judgment, who fre-quent the theatre. Such an actress is Rose Eytinge. She exhibits the highest degree of culure in her acting, and to the levers of art in it ture in her acting, and to the lovers of art in its highest, her acting is most welcome. She possesses a bold and confident genius, such as belongs to the truly great actress. Her performance last night of "Rose Michel" was a triumph such as is seldom seen in a theatre. To praise it would be as needless as to paint the lily or glid refined gold. It is to be regretted that Miss Eytinge can only remain with us during the current week, which limits the representations of "Rose Michel" to three more only. It is a drama of monstrous power, and most skillfully acted.

The Vokes Family

the National on Monday next. In a few week the National on Monday next. In a few week they return to England, and we shall see them no more. They will be greatly missed by the amuse ment-loving public. There never was such a quintette of performers who have ever appeared here that were so universally popular as the Vokes. Possibly we shall never see their like

Seems to have taken the Western and Southers cities by storm. In St. Louis last week her per cities by storm. In St. Louis hast week her per-formances were a succession of ovations. She is now playing in Cincinnati, where she has also cap-tured all hearts by her brilliant impersonations. It is something remarkable that this young lady should have succeeded so well in such parts as Meg Merriles, Evadne, Juilet, &c. She will ap-pear in this city shortly, when we will have an opportunity of judging her merits.

HOUSE WARMING.

Good Will to the Orphans. The house warming last night at the new home of the Washington Protestant Orphan asylum, corner of Fourteenth and S streets, was a grand success in all respects. The outside effect produced by the brilliant illumination was not lessened by the dazzling scene within. The house chite of Washington society. The floral temple, the supper rooms and the fancy tables occupied the first and second floors, and were well patron-ised. The orphans added no little to the interest ixed. The orphans added no little to the interest of the occasion by their music and gymnastic exercises. After the return of the children to their present home on I street, in the omnibuses kindly burnished by A. Nalior, jr., the gay music, so invitingly suggestive, continued to a late hour. To-day, from 1 to 3 p.m., a hot lumch of the choicest viands will be served. To-night the Joe Jefferson club will furnish a part of the enter-tainment. To take it all in go and see for your-selves.

The congregation of E-street Baptist church as bers of the church and their many friends, and the evening was passed in a very pleasant man-ner, the company being entertained with songs and duetts by Miss Sadie Mapes, the leading so-prano of the choir; Miss Jessie Richards; George Sheriff and others, with Miss Ids Sheriff at the piano. A brief address of welcome and congratu-lation was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Fletcher, after which the ladies from an adjoin-ing room sent out a band of emissaries laden with Fletcher, after which the laddes from an adjoining room sent out a band of emissaries laden with ice-cream and cake, which was bountifully distributed to all present. The affair closed at 10:20. This church has secured the services of Mr. Fletcher, of Michigan, who will serve them for the present. They are making some improvements about the entrance of the church edifice, and will paint the front and otherwise improve it.

A sacramental chalice, to be presented to Arch-bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, by the laity of his diocese on the fiftieth anniversary of his priest-hood, which occurs May 21, has been manufac-tured in Newark, N. J. The Advertizer describes it as follows: "It is of solid gold, 18 carats fine, weighing 700 pennyweights, is ten and a half inches high, and is valued at \$4,990. Around the owl of the cup are 30 half-carat diamonds, simply and chastely mounted. On the base is a diamon-cross, and above an etching of Peter, which i cross, and above an etching of Peter, which is flanked by two large amethysts, incrusted with diamonds. Two other amethysts, similarly ornamented with diamonds, interrupt shields between admirable engravings of St. Paul and the Virgin. On the center of the standard a row of similar amethysts surrounds the contral swell. The bowl is of dark red gold, and there are green, yellow and light red gold colors placed in wonderful contrast and harmony. But the real beauty of this work of art is in absolute grace of proportion. The chasing is exquisite in its idea, outline and the strange effect it has upon color and light and shade."

In order to satisfy the already large demand fo Mr. Beecher's lecture, we are authorized to stat that the tickets will be ready and for sale on Fr day, morning, at 9 o'clock, at Whitaker's book-store, No. 941 Pennsylvania avenue. The price has been fixed at \$1, and we doubt not at this low figure every inch of room will be occupied.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James McCullogh, the most prominent pro-vision dealer on the New York Produce Exchange made a flying visit to see his friends in Washing ton yesterday while one of his foreign-bound car goes was loading at Baltimore. Mr. Marcus R. Mayer, business manager Miss Rose Eytinge, is at the Imperial. Mr. Mayer is an old Californian, who has had considerable experience in newspaper life, and has now under consideration a connection with a new enterprise as business manager of a California newspaper. Ex-Alderman John Q. Larman, now maste Ex-Alderman John Q. Larman, now master machinest of the Treasury Department, is one of the most efficient officers of the civil service of the Government. There is no detail of such insignificance as to prevent his inquiring into it, and by his untiring energy and serveillance thousands of dollars are annually saved to the Government which would otherwise be lost. Mr. Larman has lost none of his political vim, and we trust he will be ready when fail comes to repair to the Old Dominion and again lend a hand to the Republican party there as he did in the memorable campaign of 1872.

RRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Pull. Adelphia, May 3.—Peter E. Abel, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, and for some years manager of the Chestinut-street theatre here committed suicide last pight by jumping from the Girard-avenue bridge into the Schuyikill river. A letter was found in his coat pocket stating that poverty led to the deed. London, May 3.—Application was made at chambers to-day for the release of Winslow by

Solicitor Wontner, but was resisted by the offic of the Crown. A Vermont Opinion of Greeley.

Mr. Broughton D. Harris, of Vermont, paid this tribute to Mr. Greeley in his recent letter: "Having no sympathy with his later political affiliations, I yet never ceased to regard him as a man of pure life and honest purposes. I could not forget, and did not hesitate to say—what I now repeat—that, iff my opinion, he did far more than any man of his sensation, more even than Gar. peat—that, if my opinion, he did far more than any man of his generation—more even than Garrison, Sumner, Chase or Seward—to inaugurate and carry forward those grand ideas and movements for the enfrauchisement and uplifting of mankind which will glorify the history of the last thirty years." Further on in the same letter Mr. Harris says: "Rasenlity and official corruption should find no apologist in our ranks; and he is no true friend of the Republican party who seeks to shield any guilty man, high or low, from merited exposure and prompt punishment. If the avorasi of such sentiments as these is a disqualification for full fellowship in the Republican party of Vermont, the time is near at hand when we shall have no party worth belonging to."

The Mining Troubles.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Everything is quiet at

WEST INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE HAYTIEN PRESIDENT SHOT

THE SPANISH CONSUL WOUNDED

CONSUL OF FRANCE INSULTED PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL BOARD

WHAT IT WILL COST TO LIVE THE WASHINGTON SAFE BURGLARY

THE HAYTIEN TROUBLES.

Massacre, Murder and Political Discussions. HAVANA, May 3.—The latest news from Hayti shows that although President Domingue has fled from Port au Prince, and General Canal has been invited to assume the provisional gov-ernment of the republic, the revolution cannot be has been invited to assume the provisional government of the republic, the revolution cannot be considered at an end. The people of the south are in favor of General Salaman, (a black man,) for the presidency, while the north are for General Cannl, (a colored man.) The latter will only accept of the presidency in a constitutional way, the will not fight for it. Domingue, during his flight from Port an Prince, while being conducted to the wharf by the Spanish consul, received a severe bayonet wound in the thigh.

As Mr. Ramean, the new president, was being escorted by the French consul, the son of Menplaster Pierie stepped up to him, and said, "You shall not escape, for I shall avenge the blood of my father, whom you massuered on the 3d of May, 1878," and presenting a revolver shot him dead on the spot, and his body was then thrown out on a dung heap, and left unburied for thirty-six hours. Gen. Darquet, who was in command of the troops at Port au Prince, was surrounded and shot, because he was believed to be a traitor.

The wife of the Haytien admiral, Madame De Jois, with Madame Alexis Norde, are reported in chains in the prison at Cape Haytian. One hundred thousand dollars were secured from Domingue, while he was in the act of shipping it on board a Spanish schooner. A proclamation says he has robbed the Haytien treasury of \$9,000,000 in three years.

United States Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3,-The Commission reassembled at the grounds this afternoon. A resolu-tion offered by Mr. Cleveland instructing the firector general to prepare an 1 submit a report showing what provisions have been made to pro-tect the exhibition buildings and their contents against fire was adopted. The committee on acagainst fire was adopted. The committee on ac-commodations for visitors reported that the hotels and boarding-houses in this city will accommo-date \$8,000 visitors, and the accommodation offered by private houses will increase the number to 118,000. If necessary, these accommodations can be increased to the wants of 150,000 persons. This includes the facilities offered by hotels at from \$1.50 to \$6 per day; boarding-houses from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; the Patrons' Camp at Elm: Station, and Camp Scott for the accommodation of soldiery. of soldiery.

The committee consider the local facilities for reaching the grounds by steam and horse-cars, steamboats, cabs, omnibuses, &c., ample and chean. chesp.

On motion of Mr. Kimball, of New York, the report was recommitted to be put into as compact a form as possible for publication and distribu-

THE CENTENNIAL SABBATH. THE CENTENNIAL SARBATH.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—After the adoption of the rules, the Chair announced Rev. J. Lanahan, of Baltimore; H. Price, of Upper Iows; L. A. Dunn, of Newark; T. W. Price and W. J. Parson, of the Philadelphia conference; J. W. Fround, of the East German conference, as the committee to whom the resolutions offered yesterday in rela-tion to the observance of the Sabbath in connec-

tion with the Centennial Exhibition shall be re-

W. B. Pope, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan conference. It was not intended that he should make his formal communication at this time, but he was presented that he might become acquainted with the brothera, and not feel among strangers. The fact that he came from the mother conference of Mathodism sentials him. among strangers. The fact that he came from the mother conference of Methodism entitled him to a cordial reception.

Mr. Pope then addressed the conference a few minutes, expressing his appreciation of the kindness and cordiality attending his reception.

A committee on lay delegates and lay representation was ordered.

The consideration of the message to the African conference at Atlanta was resumed, and the matter, after discussion, referred to the committee on correspondence.

The action of the bishops in appointing fraternal delegates to the conference at Atlanta, as authorized by the last general conference, was confirmed.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Session Yesterday - The Centennial Sabbath.

Baltimore, Mo., May 3.—The General Conference reassembled at the regular hour this morning; Bishop Simpson presiding. The usual religious services were conducted by Rev. L. C. Matlock, of the Wilmington conference. Upon the call of the roll of absentees an additional number of delegates responded; after which the minutes of yesteriay's proceedings were read and approved. The report of the committee on rules was taken up, and each rule acted upon seriation, which has consumed the entire morning session up to noon, without being concluded.

Naval Investigation. NEW YORK, May 3.—The sub-committee of the House of Representatives of the Committee on Naval Affairs, took testimony to-night in connec-tion with the Brooklyn navy yard affairs. Startling disclosures have been made by some of the witnesses, and the committee state that it was high time to investigate this navy yard. was high time to investigate this navy yard. Their report will contain some astounding facts, and it is remored that several parties are implicated by the evidence taken; The witnesses examined this evening were Chief Engineer Danby, Medical Directors Williams and Potter, Paymaster Ediridge, Major Butler, Charles Shellfant, J. B. Healy, Chief Clerk Frazer and many others. The investigation will last for another week.

Murder and Suicide. CHICAGO, May 3.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning Anthony Gehering, a carrier of the morning papers, after having delivered his papers, went to the house of his mother, dropped his bank-book, containing a note requesting a decent burial and pardon for what he was about to do, and then im paration for what he was about to do, and then im-mediately went home and shot his wife twice, kill-ing her instantly, and then killed himself by the same means. The bodies were discovered soon after, weltering in blood. The doceased were Germans, and had been married only about eight months.

Traces of Indian Vengeance. OMAHA, May 3.—The Emperor of Brazil and suite will arrive from the West about midnight, Dr. J. B. Renderg, of this city, has returned from the Black Hills, where he has been for the past three months. He reports the road from Caster City to Fort Laramie strewn with wagons, the owners having fied, been killed or captured by the Indians. During his trip from Custer to Cheyenne he dressed the wounds of twelve men, who were wounded by Indians. It is dangerous for small parties to undertake the trip.

The Washington Safe Burglary. BOSTON, May 2.-A St. Louis special to the Journal gives a further interview with Miles, the

Concord, May 3.-The Legislature met yesterday, securing the election of then H. E. Hyde, of Stafford, as President pro tem, of the Senate, and Hon. T. M. Waller as Speaker of the House, and the other officers nominated in the Democratic caucus last night. Governor Ingersoll was formally inaugurated with the usual ceremonies.

HARTFORD, May 3 .- New Havens, 6: Hartfords, 4. INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—Chicagos, 17; Capitol LOUISVILLE, May 3.-Louisville, 11; St. Louis

Browns, 0. PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Athletic, 11: Mutuals, 5. Oregon State Convention.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 3.—The Republican State Convention to day made the following nomi-nations: For Congress, Richard Williams; presi-dential electors, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, J. O. Cartwright, Judge R. P. Boise; delegate, J. C. Tolman. Many Protestant visitors gathered in Rome Many Protestant visitors gathered in Rome during the early part of this month in anticipation of seeing something at St. Peter's church slightly approaching the grand Easter erromonies waich used to prevail before 1870. The said visitors, however, were not over hopeful, attributing the disappointment in store for them "to a mere whim of the Pope."

The Protestant husband of a Roman Catholic

woman was denied burial in the Roman Catholio cometery at Port Schuyler, N. Y. There was no Gulbord rioting. The widow quietly withdrew from membership in her church, and removed the bodies of several relatives from the cemetery.

A shipment of twenty-five boxes of Chinam bones was recently made at San Francisco